ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUICK TIME ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Six Days from Cork to Cape Race, and Nine Days Four Hours to Sandy Hook.

The Blockade Question and Cotton Crisis in England.

The Rebel Cause Advocated by the Abolitionists.

Sailing of Spanish War Ships for the Gulf of Mexico.

England Objects to a Bonaparte or Bourbon for King of the Country.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON

The screw steamer City of New York, Capt. Petrie nich sailed from Liverpoof at noon on the 23d and from Queenstown on the 24th uit., arrived at Sandy Hook at half past eight o'clock on the night of Saturday, Nov 2-The City of New York brings £21,280 in specie, con

The brigands have instituted the French Vice Consul at onsignoid and pilinged his residence. Rodia and Arriana are infested with brigands.

The news by the City of New York has been entice.

pated in its main points—commercial, financial and po. litical—by the telegraphic report of the Borussia off Cape Race, published in the HERALD last Saturday morning. telegraphic advices from Queenstown are, however, one day later, while our files by the City of New York are four days later, and contain very interesting details of the news from the 19th to the 23d of October.

The Cork Examiner of the 24th of October says.—
Mr. Smith O'Brien has, through the columns of the
Morning News, addressed a long letter, dated bublin,
October 21, to Captain Thomas Francis Meagher, on the
American war. Mr. O'Brien deprecates the views taken
by Mr. Meagher, who advocates the war against the
South, and proceeds to show that, even appealing the
Noetherners were successful, they would not be able to
keep the conquered States in subjection. Mr. O'Brien
offers his own services as a mediator between the belifgeren parties, to assist in restoring peace.

The Examiner adds:—
This poor man is resolved not to let himself slip out of resollection. "Let Erin remember," and the world, too, that if not "King of Ireland," he can be Mediator of

A deputy of the Spanish Cortes, who has been travelling eland with ex-ministers of the Queen Isabella, writes to Madrid to say that, owing to the distress in Ireland, it old be easy to obtain 10,000 laborers for railway works in Spain, and that, as they will be all Catholics, they might be employed without any danger of religious

or sale in Cork-5,000 tons-but no one had tendered for

posed to the governments of the German Confederation that every State should immediately construct a number be paid out of the general treasury of the Confeders. tion. The King of Hanover intends to construct twenty gunboats for the defence of the Elbe, the Weser and the

the news of the success gained over the Chinese rehels by the imperial troops. The insurgents have been driven back into the western provinces adjoining Thibet.

The Paris Patrie of 23d vitime says England has de-ided on executing extensive works of defence in the

The University is now not only shut, but dissolved. An order is placarded all over St. Petersburg announcing the dissolution, and directing all show with to become students at the University, as it is about to be reconstituted in accordance with the regulations lately issued, to seen in politions to that effect before Saturday. In the monatchile I hear of another publication of a very important kind. This is a circular letter, which has been given away to the non-commissioned officers in the various regiments stationed in Sk Petersberg, telling them that he army ought to sympathize with the University and that those who wish to injure the students are the enemie of Russia. All the soldiers who were absent from their refiments have now been orderes to rejoin them.

A letter from Coffe of the Mile October 1999.

A lette from Corfu, of the 14th of October, in the London Time says:-The Empror of Austria arrived here yesterday quite

incognite, spairing direct to the country house occupied by the Eugess, without passing through the fewr of Corfu. Fracis, Joseph was seen this merning as early as six o'clock stoking a segar on the explanate, and in the cortu. Fracis Joseph was seen this merring as early as six o'clock solving a segar on the explanate, and in the afternoon, while paying a visit to the Trincess Tour et Taxis, who is taying at a hotel situated there, he seemed much interest at the movements of the second hattation of the Second Pritish) regiment, who were at drift, and remained on it explanate for some time watching them. The London Jaces of the 22d of October says.—

We regret it learn that Lord Brougham is seffering from illness. It Lordship will, in consequence, be prevented from take the chur, as he had promised to do, at the annual meting (to be held in Manchester this week) of the "Uned Kingdom Alibence" for suppressing the liquot traffic.

The Grand Jury t the Surrey (England) Ocartor Sec. ons at Kingston kvereturned a true bill against Mr. G. F. Train and sev-al vestrymen of Lambeth for a natsance committed, it attempting to build a city radroad, by obstructing the horongulare in the Kennington and Westminster roads. The radictment contains ave counts. The first charges th defendants with obstructing the free passage on the aid highways by placing therein tron rails, and thereby rendering the said roads unsafe for the passage of vehicles and horses. Other counts charge the defenants with digging divers large holes and breaking up the pads, and other counts charge the defendants with edspiring together for the purpose of offecting the saidblects.

The Passage of the City of New York. FROM CORFO NEWFOUNDLAND, AND NINE DAYS AND FOR IDERS TO SANDY HOOK, ETC.

We have be following very incresting report of the exceeding) repid passage just concluded by the new steamship ity of New York, from Liverpool, via Queers. town, to the port :-

town, to fig port.—
The Brish steamship City of New York, Captain Petriefrom Livpool. October 23. "in Openitown 24th, at
twenty-in minutes past four P M., arrived at Sandy
Hook affair-mat cight P M. on the 2d of November. Oeber 30, at seven P M. Cape Race light bore
north, dant six miles, but she could not approach, in
consequer of the heavy southeast sea.

The fewing is a copy of the log of the City of Nev

York:					
Date.	Wind.	Course.	Lat.	Lon.	Da
Oct. 23	Variable	-	-		Jaco
Oct. 24		-	-	-	-
Oct. 25	Variable S	. 86 W.	51.14	13.47	156
Oct. 26	Variable	86 .	50.53	21.43	300
Oct. 2	. South	85	50.28	29.12	284
Oct. 2	. S. E.	78	49.28	36.25	
Oct. 2	. Calm	710	48.34	43.58	285
Oct. 3	. S. E	75			300
	. S. E		47.18	51.05	296
	Variable	57	44.27	57.10	306
Mary	variable	68	42.42	63.69	279
	N. N. E	66	40.35	69.23	304
Nov	N. E	88	(Sandy		211

Oct. 3 and 24 1.50 P. M. passed the Rock: 2.35, dis Oct. 3 and 24-1.50 P. M., passed the Rock: 2.35, discharge the pilot off Belle bloy; 7.26, off Seath Stack, strong-otherly gale and real, 5.26 A. M., passed Sostar: 150, Bally Getten, Igne winds and cloudy; 12.49, off Roses Point; 1.28 P. M., anchored off Queenstown, 4.25, wighed and proceeded; 4.50, discharged pilot off Boocherfort; 10.20, west of Fastinet.
Oct. 5-Light westerly brooze and heavy northwest sage.

sa.
Oct. 8—Light wind and heavy westerly swell.
Oct.7—Moderate breeze and cross sea.

Oct :8-light airs and cloudy. Oct.29—Caim and suftry. Oct.20—Light breeze and dense fog. Oct.31—Light breeze and dense fog.

Nov 2—Fresh breeze and cloudy.
Nov 3—Strong gaie and dark cloudy weather; S.30
M. dewed engines; midnight, sounded it eighteen fa-homs; 7.15, received pilos.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Cotton Question—Beginning of the Agination in the Manufacturing Districts—Hopes of the Rebels, &c.

From the Issues Times, Oc. 21.]

It has been evident from the beginning of the American war that a time must come when the free experision of cotten from the Southern ports would become a serious question with a large class in England. All that has been said of the supplies which may be brought from India, Egypt, the West Coast of Africa and other places is, no doubt, true. There are great flects for cultivation, there are reaces sufficiently skilled and industrious to grow the plant, and there are capital and enterprise chough at home to turn these to account. But all this cannot be done in a day. Cotton catture cannot be extemporized on a seale sufficient to support the mills of England and France, and the Rhies and the Northure States of America as well. The people must be roused to a new or a more extended production; seed must be obtained; machinery, however simple, must be provided; reads must be improved, transport organized, and, as men are not bent disappointing plant must be be in by at least a short time of production. In chart, two years are probably the shortest time time, wanth effice to bring the world's energies into play in the cultivation of catter. It is calculated that no steep them 5,000,000 and, or a sixth of the population of the Intituding. All those, it has been certain from the beginning must one day begin to feel the searchy of cotten and to cry out, if not from actual suffering at least from apprehension. There may be cuted that the feel the searchy of cotten and to cry out, if not from actual suffering at least from apprehension. There may be cuted to the millions of operatives in the meanwhile?

the Alumber and, as we keep up a large many, it will be better employed in ruising the blockade of Charleston and New Orleans than in crusing between Mediterranean poets or lying at anchor at Spathead.

To break the dockade of the Confederate ports is therefore tikely by the the cannot of the Confederate ports among the meaning of the street ports are not they will be perhaps hardly venture to hope, but they final that a local outery, producing a chance of calcision between the two countries, may dispose the people of the Northern States to come to terms and put an end to the war. Thus the two countries which live by cotten—the growers in the Southern States and the manufactures here—imay be found countries in the Southern States and the manufactures here—imay be found countries that is, to enforce the acknowledgment of Southern independence by embreding England with the North, it is beyond a doubt that the Southern people have all along counted on such demands being made in lengthnd as those of whole we are new speaking. The whole course of the war has shown that the Confederate States are ruled by men who have deeply studied these questions before they raised them, and who have accordingly shown themselves generally quite right in the judgments they have formed. From the beginning the Prosident and Mr. Stephens, and after them the southern proces, have declared that the needs of the European nations would force them within a year to use their influence, or even something more than influence, to put an end to the war and scatabilish Southern independence. They are, of course, kept well informed of what passes in England, and, indeed, know the seminar of which was a series of the English public knew it. It may, then, be conceived that the proposal to break the blockade of what passes in England, and indeed, know the seminar of of what passes in England, and indeed, know the seminary of the Lancashir

have established an effectual blockade they will be free to keep it up without interference on our part. But here another consideration arises. Is the blockad everywhere effectuals it certainly is not. As might be expected, when a few frigates, and corvettes undertake to seal up three thousand miles of cosst, there is in the great majority of pinces no blockade at all. Few only of the American vessess are stoomers, and these are not of the fastest class. The coasequence is that vessels are running the blockade every day. The federal natherities are fust new in a great passion because a steamer—the Bermoda—has got into Savannab with a very large argue of mountions of war. This luch a thing can be done at one of the principal Attantic ports shows how ineffectual must be the general blockade of the coest. We would therefore, remaid the government of Washington that it is only a real blockade that foreign nations are bund to recognize. But we must also remaid our Lancasarre friends that the event niso shows that the cutting of of the cotton supplies is the work of the South as much as of the North. If ships can get in, they can also net one of the North, if ships can get in, they can also cet out and, if the South desired to send us cotton, it has not lacked the opportunity. But it seems to be quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate government in order that foreign nations may be forced to take a side in the goartest. Lacohal di became England to make kerself the Sout of each mechanicum.

HER MASHTIME RIGHTS OF ENLAND—THE ARISTOCHATS OF THAT GOTNERY OF THE QUESTION OF A WAR WITH THE CNION.

[From the London Riccald (Borby organ.) Getober 21.]

THE MARITIME LIGHTS OF ENLAND—THE ARISTOCIANTS OF TRAT COUNTRY ON THE QUESTION OF A WAR WITH THE EXION.

(From the London Beraid (Borby organ.) October 21.) The condemnation of the Reitish bark Hawatha, in a federal prize count, is a question of as great or even greater, gravity than that of the supply of cotion. In the case of octour the stock is being gradually duminished, the production of the manufactured article gradually curtailed, and we are let down by easy stope term into ward position. But when judgment is passed by a foreign tribunal on British property our record for the year count of international transmit of the property of a maximum and our suggest demands for representation which may be indignoutly refused. He poly the decision and given is not final, but may be reversed in the court of supped above, or in the Supreme Court of the United States. But for that circumstance Lord Painnerston, we fear, would have had an ungracious and unwalling day to perform for it is unpossible that this country could submit to a decision massically addressed to the New York mob.

By the decision of Jodge Batts the late of all the other British vessels which have been assumulating in the lands of the felt will go be considered and properly of the first submitted size last April—for six months—is determined. They are condemned and become the hawful prize of help captures unless budgment is glayed by aspeal. Aspeal in the first instance may be carried to the supreme Court, or the appeal and atterwards to the Supreme Court, or the appeal and atterwards to the supreme Court, or the appeal may be carried to the supreme Court, or the appeal may be carried to the supreme Court, in the surface may be carried to the supreme Court, or the appeal may be carried to the supreme Court, or the appeal may be carried to the supreme Court, or the appeal may be carried to the supreme Court, or the appeal may be carried to the supreme Court with the owners of the financial to come, and in the measurable the owners of the financial to been passed.

Speeches in England on American Af-

MR. LINDSAY, M. P., AGAIN ADVOCATES SEPARATION,
(From the Lordon Pest, Oct. 22.)
Mr. Lindsay spoke at Cherisey to the agriculturists during there on Thursday. He thus commented on the presti-I have been asked to make some remarks on the Ameri-

mighty country has become too large to field together expecially under a regulation form of government, and therefore I see no means of restoring peace but the separation of the two sections of that wast empire.

MR. Collier, one of the available of the two sections of that wast empire.

MR. Collier, one of the members for Plymouth, visited his constituents the same day, and made them a speech, touching, like mest and man a speeches from members, upon the chief topics of the day. That pert of his dissertation which related to America with the found most acceptable, because in substance it is the most novel—

Now, our chairman has alkeded to the lamentable struggle between the North and South Americans. Of course, we all deeply lament that struggle. (Rear, hear.) I think I am not incorrect in expressing your sentiments and these of the people of England generally, when I say their sympathies would be completely with the North, but for shert entargeous and menting conduct towards ourselves. (Hear.) So far we are all probably agreed. (Hear.) So far we are all probably agreed. (Hear.) So far we are all probably agreed. (Hear.) So the structure of the south of t

(there, hear.) It has beahing to do with the cause of all-ference whatever may be the form of government. (Cheers.)

MR. JACKSON, M. P., SAYS IT IS A WAR OF TARIFFS. [From the London Post, Oct. 22.]

At the annual dinner given by the Mayor of Newcastle-under-lyne, Mr. Jackson, one of the borough members, made some interesting remarks on America. There was, made some interesting remarks on America. There was, he said, no place in England suffering less from the suppression of commerce in that country than the borough of Newcastle. It is true a gloom has darkened over this district in consequence of the unhappy differences across the Atlantic, and it is likely to continue; but I am truly glad to know there is but one opision throughout the country respecting the differences—that is non-intervention. I believe my honorable collective agrees with me in that; and I am satisfied Lord berby and Lord Palmersion are also fully agreed upon it. I know that cauntry well. I can't say I have been over the whole length and boreath of the land, but I may say I have soon many thousand square miles of it. For the last thirty years I have been more or less mixed up with it, and I say let them fight it out, for fight it as they will it may finally result for the benefit of this country, and if I had but, one code to give it would be against interfering with them. Some say that it is a question of free trade against protection. Years ago I next with men from the South, who said to me, "We sell you bond conton at twelve cents a pound; you send it back manufactured for twelve cents a pound; you send it back manufactured for twelve cents a pound; you send to back manufactured for twelve cents a pound; you send to back manufactured for twelve cents and you see what has altern place.

MAJOR BERESTORD, M. P., ON COTTON FROM INDIA.

AND THE FALLURE OF DEMOCRACY.

[Frem the London Times, Oct. 21.]

MAJOR BERESTORD, M. "., ON COTTON FIRM INDIA, AND THE FAILURE OF DEMOGRACY.

[From the London Times, Oct. 21.]

Faithful to what Mr. Disrael (whom they ence or twice had the honor of entertaining) would call their "hereditary traditions," the conservatives of Essex held their annual festival at the Beil Inn, in Castle Hersligham, on the 19th inst.

In his speech after dinner Major Beresford, M. P., said.—He could not sit down without alluding to the events in America. Some parties contended that the war was a crusade, undertaken by the North against the South, in a cause which must go home to the heart of every Englishman—rix, the abolition of slavery. (Hear.) events in America. Some parties contended that the war was a crusade, undertaken by the North against the South, in a cause which must go home to the heart of every Englishmun—viz. the abolition of stavery. (Hear.) We were told again by other parties that the contest was nothing more than a struggle between free trade and protection, and that that great commercial change datablished in this country with no other weapons than the pen and the tongue risks be fought out with rille and cannon beneath the banner of a free republic. He was inclined, however, to search a little more deeply into the primary cause of this disastrous convulsion, and to ascribe it to the cause coupontly assigned the other day by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—viz. to that hevitable law of dismembernent which seemed to guide and direct the progress of nations after they had attained a certain strength. America having been federed to a pydernaward gradness by the forcing influences of democratic institutions. He lectined to think also that the separation we had lately witnessed was destined to be a perpetual one, and that the scene this conclusion was accepted as the basis of negotiation and peace the better would it be for the American continent and the whole civilized world. The disasters of Americas should be tous no subject of unsoemly exuitation—(hear, hear)—for we are bound to America should be tous no subject of mosemily exhitation—(hear, hear)—for we are bound to America they every the sectial and commercial, and he feared that every blus struck in America might be felt in the homes of thousands of our fellow countrymen. No calamity was so great but that it was sent from on high for our ultimate good, and the interruption of the American cotton supply might be the first in the homes of thousands of our fellow countrymen. No calamity was so great but that it was sent from on high for our ultimate good, and the interruption of the American cotton supply might be the first in the protection. What is not a supplicable to the opening of fresh

The British Fleet in the West Indies.

[From the frendon Times, Oct. 21.]

Her Majesty's patidle whisel steam sleep Firebrand, Commander Brine, from the West Indies, having undergone the necessary enking, &c., in basin at Weolwich, will sail on the 27th inst, for Spithead.

The Medea, 6, padder, Commander P'Arcy Preston, went out of Portsmonth harbor for Spithead on Estarday. She is expected to sail for Halifax and the West Indies.

The Expedition Against Mexico. FAILING OF THE PRIST DIVISION OF THE FLEET. [From the London Times, Oct. 22.]

From the London Times, Oct. 22.3

The Spanish series stoom trigates Conception, 37 gons, captain Pon Manuel Macroben, and Leatant 41, Cartain Ien Peure del Cestillo, fort Cadiz for Hawma on the litth itself. These vessels are to form part of the destined expedition to Vera Cruz.

The Correspondence of Macrob 11, 120 part of the Correspondence of Macrob of the 17th of October, elates that, by the intervention of the Emperor of the French, (hyland has adopted the views of France and Spain with regard to Mexico, and that the three powers are to act in common. It says that their intention is to occupy for a time Vera Cruz and Tampico, also that Spain is to supply two-thirds of the land forces which are to be employed, and England and France the other third. It adds that England proposes to the three powers are to allee any prince of the reigning families to accept the crown of Mexico, in the evant of monarchy being re-established in that commy.

A SPANISH LOAN PROPOSED IN LONDON.

From the Manchester Guardan (City Article), Oct. 22.1 It appears that Spain is cudeavoring to raise about 22 000,000 in Lenden and Faris on two per cont Treasory bonds, at the pelice of DS, redocamble in one or two years. It would not be very wise for our people to furnish her with means which also requires solely for her ambitious projects in St. Domingo, Mexico and Morocco; and the Pines gives an opportune warming that, owing to her disgranded career, she is financially entiawed on the London Stock Exchange, and this whole bonds as are never of fered wealth prove totally unalended at any period of difficulty.

to the other 80,000,000 hectolitres of wheat Now, the most unfavorable calculations set down the produce of the late harvest at 60,000,000 hectolitres, which is sufficient for the consumption of the country for eight months. There remain 20,000,000 hectolitres to be supplied by foreign countries, which may without difficulty, be imported at an average of 2,000,000 hectolitres a month, and at a cost of 20f. the hectolitre, exclusive of the carriags. A letter, dated Marseilles on Friday last, published in the Asenir Commercial, states that at a sale by auction, held in that town last week, wheat was sold at from 17f. 50c. to 21f. the hectolitre.

Inrkets.

[From the Coric Examiner (City Article), Oct. 24.]

LONDON Montey Market.

[London, Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, 1861.]

The London Nenc City Article says:—

Yesterday the funds advanced one-eighth per cent in the morning, owing to the fucreased case in the money market, combined with the favorable tendency of continental exchanges. In the afternoon, however, a relapse took place, in consequence of a fall on the French Bourse. Descount market continues to be largely supplied with money; the best bills were easily placet yesterday at three per cent.

Discount market continues to be largely supplied will money; the best bills were easily placet yesterday a three per cent.

The London Tones City Article says:—

The English funds were steady yesterday, with a tentency to improvement, which was checked by the receipt of dull quotations from Paris. The increased about dance of money and the indications of its probable continuance, from the favorable one of the continents exchanges, caused numerous investments to be made and stock for delivery is scarce. In the foreign exchange yesterday afternoon the rates were generally a shadbigher than itse bost. No gold was taken to the bond higher than itse bost. No gold was taken to the bond yesterday. Gold is about three-tenths per cent dearer it bondon than Taris. The demand at Paris for bills on London continues active, and the agents of the Bank of France have made a further stight advance in the trens at which they will draw or Messee, Rothschild and Baring. It is evident that ever in the face of the credit of £2.00.000 difficulty will be experienced to preventing fresh amounts of gold being remitted to this side. The market for British railway stocks was steady yesterday, with little doing. Lanca

work

Lancon Stock Exch as-Greened Proces—Consels, money, 92% a ½; do., account, 92% a ½;

Cosses Prices—Consels, noney, 92% a ½; do., account,

Loxoon, Noon, Oct. 24, 1861.

Consols are steady at 925 a 55.

Shares dull and mactive; Canadians without change; merican a fittle cosier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Market still advancing. Sales probably about sales. Imports 10.538. Previously, 32,181.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

We are approaching the end of the year, and our oreign trade continues to illustrate the extraordinary self-sufficiency of the United States and the dependence of foreign nations upon them. Our showed a decrease of \$93,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1850, and \$100,-900,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1859. This decrease is not to be traced n our imports of tea, coffee, sugar, hides, spices, drugs or the like, of which we are taking very nearly our usual quantity from abroad: it represents the reduction in our consumption of foreign dry goods and foreign manufactures of hardware and objects of luxury. On the other hand, our exports consisting mainly of food-show an increase of \$28,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1860, and of \$52,900,000 over the corresponding period of 1859 and average years. At this rate the exchanges may well rule in our favor. The following are the tables for the week and year to date:-

Total for the week. 1.510,728 4.303,959 2,241,000 Previously rep'ted 206,443,770 195,852,784 104,762,666 Since January 1.\$207.954.498 200.156,743 107,006,755

JEXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE 1859. 1860. 1861. For the week...... \$1,305,990 2,168,781 2,863,945 Praviously reported, 53,752,996 77,500,341 105,151,586

Since Jamuary 1. ...\$55,058,086 79,675,122 107,905,531 Since Japanry 1....\$59,080,219 42,025,397 3.256.885

Last Monday the banks showed a specie average of \$42,260,615. Since then they have paid into the Sub-Treasury \$7,000,000 in specie on account of the second fifty million loan. It is hardly pro. bable, however, that the average to be made up to-morrow will reflect this transfer, as the increase in the Sub-Treasury balance has been small, and the government disbursements very heavy. Notwithstanding the very just complaints which are made of the dilatory manner in which public creditors are dealt with at the Treasury Department, it is a fact that the cash payments at the New York office alone exceed a million a day. Adding the Sub-Treasury balance to the bank reserve, we find that the stock of coin in New York does not vary materially, notwithstanding the enormous operations of the government. There is not much less than \$49,000,000 in bank and Sub-Treasury at the present time-say \$3,500,000 less than ther was on 19th of August. Next week we shall begin to receive heavy remittances of coin from Europe. The bank leans averaged last Monday \$147,268,646, being a decrease of \$4,559,792 from the week previous, about \$9,000,000 decrease in two weeks. This very rapid contraction represents, in large part, the popular subscription to the lean. As fast as the public take the Treasury notes from the banks they are struck off the line of discounts. The ordinary discount line is likewise steadily declining, owing to the abandonment of the credit system in many branches of business and the contraction of others. A further reduction of the discount line must be looked for to-morrow, and each week suc cossively until the third fifty million loan is nego-

Money is easier and more abundant than it was a week since. Erokers are seldom paying over 6 per cent for call loans, and a great deal of money is lent at 5. First class wereantile paper sells at 6 a 7 per cent. Names less generally known, or less favorably considered, range from 1 per cent a month upward. It seems to be generally under stood that we cannot have any movement of conse. quence in the money market for the present, or until the condition of political affairs leads to some radical change in the system on which business is carried on. The banks are accommodating their customers very liberally, but the applications for discounts are light.

more than we want, and more than England and

The following table shows the course of the stock market during the past week and m Michigan Central, 43% South, guaranteed 33 Himois Central. 66% Galena. 70% Rock Island. 47% South guaranteed 35 39 3834 38 2012
Illinois Central 6634 664 674 663 615
Galeria. 7035 703, 714 70 703
Rock Island. 4734 49 51 5034 513
Toledo 224 37 364 55 284
Panaras. 11745 118 117 118 118
Hads n River 3432 3654 3734 36 394
Pacific Mail. 91 9234 375, 363 934
The general market has improved since last

week, mainly in consequence of an increase amount of outside business. People who have money are unwilling or unable to use it in the purchase of business paper or merchandise, and many of them are buying stocks. The most popular stocks of the day seem to be Erie preferred—which combines the merit of novelty with very remarkable prospects of value—and Pacific Mail, which is reported to be earning money at the rate of forty per cent per annum on its capital, and which is about to pay another quarterly dividend of five per cent, making twenty per cent for the year. The popularity of the Western shares is not uniform. Galena is very quiet, large amounts having been withdrawn from the market, and held, it is supposed, for much higher prices than those now ruling. Toledo is more active, and seems to have many friends among stock operators. This line, like its connection, the Michi, gan Southern, is feeling the effect of the blockade of the Mississippi in largely increased westward freights. Merchants in the far West who used to get their sugar and groceries via New Orleans are now receiving them from New York by rail. Burlington and Quincy, which has never been active here—the company being a Boston concern, and somewhat in the nature of a close corporation—is nevertheless very firmly held, and any lots of stock which come to our market are readily taken at advancing prices. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien (the old Mississippi and Milwaukee) is likewise inquired for: the road is believed to be doing very well under the new organization. A dividend or the two classes of preferred shares is announced. and the holders of the common stock will probably get something in the year 1862. Illinois Central has been less popular: rumor asserts that instead of paying a dividend, as was expected, the stockholders will be called upon to pay another assess ment in January or February next. A curious feature of the market at the present

time is the price at which bank stocks are selling. Most of them are still quoted at the figures which ruled in August last, when the financial policy of the government was an undetermined problem, and no one could tell whether our banks might not be obliged to suspend specie payments, besides losing a large proportion of their assets. Since then the policy of the government has assumed a definite shape, the banks have adapted themselves to the new condition of things, and have been enabled to use, in government loans, the money which the public do not need. The \$150,000,000 oan has ceased to be an experiment. The public have already relieved the banks of one-half of their advance to government, and it is evident that a time will come when the banks, for the sake of employing their funds, will withdraw the 7.30 notes from the market. Experience has proved that apprehensions of hoarding, or of withdrawals of coin from bank for transmission abroad or into the interior, are gratuitous. The banks hold to-day fully \$43,000,000 of specie—twice as much as was considered ample a year ago—and the reserve is on the increase. As was foreseen when the government began to borrow, the gold flows back into bank as fast as it is withdrawn from bank for government purposes. With regard to losses hrough Southern repudiation, pretty careful scrutiny developes the fact that about five per cent of the bills receivable of banks is directly or indirectly depend ent upon the payment of Southern indebtedness. Of this amount the bulk is city jobbers' paper, secured by deposits of nearly double the amount of Southern notes. If none of these notes should ever be paid, our banks will lose five per cent of their capital-say, the ordinary carnings of eight months. This loss, however, is liable to be reduced by whatever sums may be hereafter collected from the jobbers here, or from the parties whose paper is deposited as collateral. In the success of the government, a very large proportion of this suspended paper would be paid. Under these circumstances, and in view of the excellent and profitable business which the banks are doing in leading money to the government at a rate which will average over 8 per cent per annum-as the amounts loaned to the United States at 7.30 remain several weeks undrawn-it is not a little remarkable that bank stocks should remain as low as they are. Take, as an example, the American Exchange Bank, one of the soundest and most conservative institutions in the city, which has paid dividends of over 8 per cent annually for twenty years, and whose stock, invariably held at premium heretofore, can now be bought at about 80 cents on the dollar. The following was the con-

dition of this bank on the 1st November:-640,508 71 (Touring House). 759,100 91 Specie. 3,044,026 64 Total resources. \$1,793,923 07
Lindilities
Capital \$5,000,000 00
Circulation 193,858 00
Lingard dividends \$3,513 00
 Circulation
 193,858 00

 Unpaid dividends
 3,513 00

 Pue depositors
 8,274538 68
 -\$13,471,709 es Surplus.....

The directors of this institution, with their well

known conservative instincts, decided, a few weeks

since, to look the situation squarely in the face, and not to assume that any of their suspended paper would be paid. The bank has under discount about \$325,000 of paper whose value depends in some degree upon the payment of Southern indebtedness as it is secured by about \$600,000 of Southern notes' In order to avoid the possibility of disappointment hereafter, it was assumed by the board that not a dollar of this would ever prove good, and the sur plus on hand-which is really nearer \$356,690 than \$320,000 -was set apart to meet the loss. The No vember dividend was passed—the first instance of such an accident in the history of the bank-and the directors now proceed with their business with the satisfaction of knewing that they have no further loss to make in connection with the rebel lion. It seems singular, to say the least, that the stock of this bank, which has divided on the average eight per cent anonally for twenty years, should be selling at the same price as New York

I have been asked to make some remarks on the American question, in consequence of my having fraction for consequence of my having recently visible that country. Now, whatever our religion may report of the despotate, the homestalled circle in the despotate, the homestalled circle in the despotate of the third property of the despotate of the third property of the despotate of the despotate of the third property of the despotate of the despotat

company. In order to pay seven per cent on the preferred stock, a net income of \$360,000 is required. On the face of it the preferred stock of the Erie seems to be worth rather more than the stock of the New York Central. The main business of both roads is the transportation of produce from the lake to the seaboard. The freight which is carried over the Central, and its connection with the Hudson River, has to pay interest on a debt of about \$23,800,000—the combined bonded debts or the New York Central and Hudson River—before anything is earned for the stock of the Central; whereas the freight that is carried over the Erie has only to provide interest on a bonded debt of \$19,000,000 before it begins to earn money for the preferred stock. If, therefore, New York Central s worth 80 per cent, Eric preferred should be worth 90. It is understood that a "short" sale of 5.000 shares of Eric preferred was lately made by a leading operator who, though a director in the Erie, has been generally identified with the bear interest in that property. This operation will no turally create an inquiry for the stock, and may account in a measure for the recent advance. We have the best reasons for believing that the foreign holders of Eric are transferring their interest from the common to the preferred stock, and that the bulk of the latter will probably be held abroad before many months elapse.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 2-6 P. M. Ashes.—The market was steady, with small sales of

A-first.—The market was steady, with small sales of both kinds at \$5 25. The stock consisted of 563 bbls. pots and 155 do, pearls.—Total 688 bbls.

Barasmyrss.—Flour.—The foreign news from Europs, combined with the inclemency of the weather, tended to depress the market, which closed 5c per bbl. lower, and for some grades 10c, decline was submitted to. The sales embraced about 8,000 a 9,000 bbls., closing within the care of the following migrary.

emoraced 500 a 500 bots. At the above agares. Sources flour was in moderate demand, while the sales embraced 500 bbts. At our quotations. Rye flour was steady at the above figures, with sales of 120 bbts. Corn meal was here active and prices unchanged. Wheat—The market was heavy, and closed at a decline of 1c. a 2c. per bushel, while sales embraced about 112,000 bushels at \$1 49 \$1 50 for white Kentucky, \$1 44 a \$1 45 for good what while sales embraced about 112,000 bushels at \$1 49 \$1 50 for white Kentucky, \$1 44 a \$1 45 for good white Michigan, \$1 40 a \$1 41 for white 0hio, \$1 34 a \$1 35 for ambor colored Michigan, \$1 30 a \$1 34 for red western, \$1 26 a \$1 27 for amber lowa and Green Fay, \$1 21 a \$1 28 for Racine spring, alloat, and \$1 9 a \$1 27 for chaege spring. Corn was heavy and less active, and from 1c. a 136. lower. The sales embraced 75,000 bushels, at 62c, \$2 samped, and at 63c, a 633 c, for shipping lots of Western mixed. Rye was held at 81c, for North river. Barley was unchanged. Oats were in moderate request, with sales of State and Western at 39c, a 40c.
Corren.—The merket was firm. Sales of 1,500 bags Rio were made at 15 ½c.
Corron.—The foreign news imparted considerable excitement to the market, and holders advanced their views, while sales embraced about 2,600 bales, closing at an advance of \$2c, per pound, or at 23c, for middling uplands. The advance on the week's sales amounted to 1c. a 13c. per pound. Sales, as usual, were divided between spinners and speculitors.

Finacurs.—Rates were unchanged, while engagements were moderate. To Liverpool about 40,000 a 50,000 bushels of grain were engaged, including corn at 114 a. 113c., in busk and in bags, and wheat do. do. at 113d. a 113c, in busk and in bags, and wheat do. do. at 113d. and cheese at 46s. To London rates were quiet at 13d. for wheat, and 3s. 94. for floor, and 50s. for cheese. A for wheat, and 3s. 94. for floor, and 50s. for cheese engaged 8, 800 bushels wheat were engaged at 12d, and 6,000 do. a fraction less than 13d, in bags. To Havre engagements were light at 22c. for wheat, while 1,50s bids. floor were ongaged at 55c. A vossel for Brincetengaged \$3.00 to universe quiet at 55 o a \$7.75 for No. 2. so for Bank; 1,100 bils. markers at \$7.5 o a \$7.75 for No. 1, and \$7.5 o a \$7.5 for No. 2. So a \$5.75 for No. 2. Sonoked herring were in good request at 24c, for scaled and at 16c. for No. 1, and \$7.00 at 12 did have boxes were solling at \$2.85 a \$2.87 for Manila, p

a 225/c., and Western Staughtered (5-10s.) at 8c. The total stock embraced 313,000.

Hors were inactive. Prime new were scarce and firmly held. Sales within two or three days have embraced 20 a 300 bales at 13c. a 19c., and choice fancy lots at 20c. a 24c. Sales of good old of 1860 were made at 10c. a 18c., 24c. Sales of good old of 1860 were made cash.

IROX.—The market was quiet, with some

24c. Sales of good old of 1860 were made at 10c. a 16c., cash.

180x.—The market was quiet, with some sales Scotch pig, ex ship, at \$21 50 a \$22, six months, and No. 1 American at \$19. Russia short sold (40 packs) at 15 56.

180x.—It with the control of the control of the sales at 15 56.

180x.—It within two or three days sales of 190 cases Manila have been made, with some lots Madras at D. 1, and 40 a 50 chests Bengal at \$2a \$2.25.

180x.—Holders were firm and sales light, with small sales of soft Spanish and American at \$1.6c., cash.

180x.—Holders were firm and sales light, with small sales of soft Spanish and American at \$1.6c., cash.

180x.—Lisses was in good demand through the week, and prices firm. The chief activity prevdited in oak sole and shaughter upper in rough, with sales at full prices.

180x.—Lisses were quiet, and prices favored purchasers.—Sales of 200 bbls, distilling Cubas were made on private terms.

Navat Storgs were quiet, and prices favored purchasers. Spirits Turpentine was at \$1 50 bid \$1 52 asked, and common rosin was quiet at \$4 50. Fine rosins were scarce and nominal.

180x.—Lisseed costinued in good demand at 70c., in cask, with five sales within three or four days, inbracing some 20,000 gratinas in separate bots. Tall-w oil was sale-able at \$450. and crude petroleum at 18c. a 18c. Sperm and whale were quiet, but firm; the last sales of the latter were at 45c.

180x.—Lisseed costinued in good demand at 70c., in cask, with five sales embraced about 500 a 4000 bbls, at \$15 a \$15.0 for mess, and at 80 62½ a \$9 75 for prime, and \$15 62½ a \$15 75 for clear.

180x.—Provisions—Pork—the market was steady, with a fair demand. The sales embraced about 500 a 4000 bbls, at \$15 a \$15.0 for mess, and at \$2 50 a \$10.50 for old repacked mess, \$12 for new 40c., and \$15 for extra mess.

180x.—The was firm and the recent advance maintained. The sales embraced 200 bbls, at \$15.0 for local at \$16. Cut mests and bacon were quiet and 6c. a 6c. for Ohio.

180x.—Holder and object at 10c. a 13c. Cheese was

Sattrivine was firm, with last sales, in Boston, at 9c., six months.

Sciars.—The market was firm and closed at an advance on the week's sain of \$100. a \$20. per 15. The sales carbraced 1.900 thick, Cubus, within the range of 17g. a \$15. for relining 2005, and \$150. a \$26. for fair greery grades, and at 9c. for prince quality.

Takew was active and firm at 91g., with free sales during the week, leaving a r-duced stock on hand.

Tix was firm. Paren was sold at 291g., but generally ited at 260. Strain were at 291g., but generally held at 260. Strain were at 291g., 2 for the way firm and in good demand at 601 brices. We quote 1.0. charpeal at \$7.75 and 1 X head charpeat at \$9.25 per box.

Whistor.—The market was dail and closed at 291g., a 201g., with sales of 500 bids.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR SALE-AT LOW PRICES, THE BALANCE OF A a large store of the red Rongarian Whies, warranted genuine and pure, in wood or since and quantities not less than 30 gallons, at CHARLES F. LOOSEY S. No. 2 Handver

THE NEW HOUSE, 208 EIGHTH AVENUE, HAS I just opened with a sphendal association of chide old wines, Ranny, Laquere, Sames, Pickies, Fruits, Ac, selected expressly for family use. The proprietor expectfully added a trial.

RESTAURANTS.

A FREE LUNCH NOT TO BE EXCELLED IS AT 60 William street, where the SEINGEANT can be found at all hours. XX Perser and East India Alo at three cents a glass

PREE LUNCHES FOR RESTAURANTS FURNISHED on the most reasonable terms, at the Commodore's, No. 7 New sirect. P. S. - Chuie and parties and obtain. Fish and Claim Chowders, as good as the original chowders made by the Pilgrim Fathers of New England.